646 bills submitted to the Speaker are numerous, nevertheless only a very few of them ever receive the majority of votes required to pass.

645 Finland has a Prime Minister and a number of other ministers, the maximum number fixed by law. Each minister heads a ministry; in 1947 there were 18 of them, including the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Finance, Defense, Education, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works, Trade and Industry, Social Affairs, and Supply. In addition, an assistant minister is customarily added to the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Social Affairs. The ministers, who must be Finnish citizens, have as their duty to assist the President in drafting bills, budget estimates, and proposals for Government loans, all to be presented to the Diet for discussion. The ministers

245 have two permanent committees, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Finance Committee. The legality of the devisions made by the legislative branch is supervised by the Chancellor of Justice. The judicial system of Finland is treated in Subparagraph 2d, Public Order and Safety. [1]

The ministries and central government offices of Finland are:

Government Chancellery → Central Statistical Office

Ministry of Foreign Affairs → Legations, Consulates

Ministry of Justice → Prison Board and the prison system

Ministry of the Interior → Provincial Administrations; Police Force, Security Police; Board of Public Health

[1] [illegible]

645 Ministry of Defense → System of Defense

Ministry of Finance →
- Paymaster General's Office
- State Auditing Office
- Stamp and Excise Duty Office
- Postal Savings Bank
- Customs Office
- Bank Inspection

Ministry of Education →
- Board of Education (Ecclesiastic chapters and Helsinki University, although they enjoy extensive powers of self-government)

Ministry of Agriculture →
- Board of Agriculture
- Board of Forestry
- Forest Research Institution
- Meteorological Institution
- Geodetical Institution
- Veterinary Service
- Meat Inspectorate

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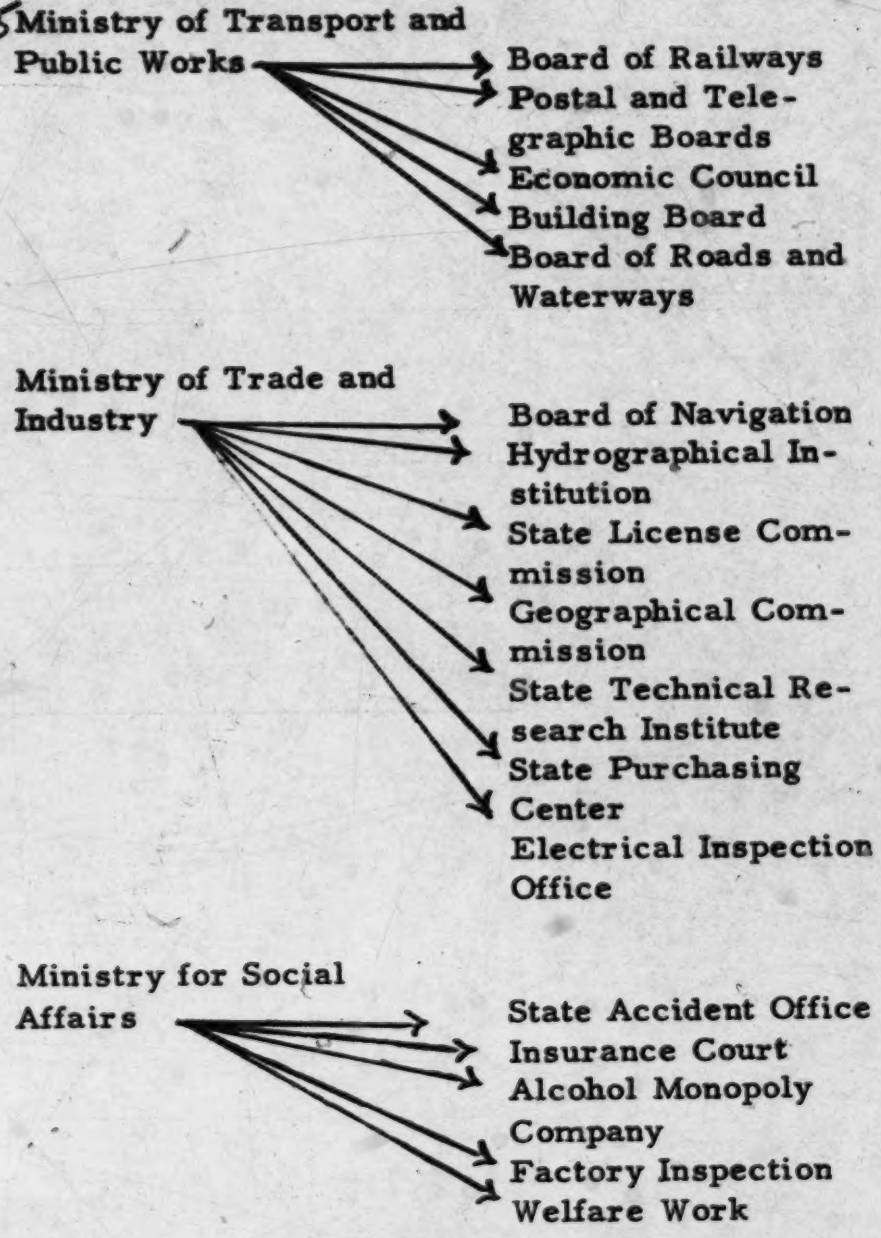

The parliamentary system is established in Finland so that members of the executive branch

645 must enjoy the confidence of the Diet. Since political parties are many and no one of them ever has obtained a majority in the Diet, the governments in Finland tend to be rather short-lived.

641 The individual rights of Finnish citizens were for the most part established in the early Middle Ages and were effective throughout the Swedish-Finnish period. Since then, amendments and additions have been added. The basic rights include: equality in the eyes of the law, protection of life and honor, personal liberty, property rights, privacy of home, mails, telegrams and telephones, rights of meeting and association, freedom of speech, freedom of the press (no censorship in normal times), right of private and public worship and general suffrage. In addition, the Swedish-speaking part of the population is